

King & Courier.

[illegible]

A correspondent of the New York Tribune writes under the date of Yorkville, S. C., Sept. 10, 1863:

"The members of the campaign inaugurated against the Ku Klux of that region from, which we quote:

"One hundred and two Ku Klux, in jail, or confined numbers of the civil troops (largely on parole and 12) or 150 more fleeing for justice or hiding in the woods. Such men are now being sent to the military camps against the mysterious Klan in York county, where they will be kept as prisoners of war, so far forth by the civil and military officers of the Government. And the end is noted by the fact that the military forces of the country often riding 20 or 30 miles to follow themselves up and back day and night, and shoot at their implacable enemies not before themselves," &c each day (more and more). The military authorities have estimated the numerical strength of the infamous order, which now appears to have embraced fully twenty-thirds of all the white men in the county."

An officer scarcely exaggerated the state of affairs when he said to me "Take a gun and ride all over the whole county."

and you will see that Kinky every time he comes out of the house. He looked up the long street from the depot, to the hotel, the place and the look of a town in war time recently captured by an invading army. There were soldiers everywhere. An infantry camp of clean white tents, arranged in rows, was on the left. The guns bought, stored in an oak grove near the station, stood in cavalry rode by blue coats, stationed up and down the street and lounged about the doors of the stores in which there seem to be no customers. The traffic Groups of countrymen in gray homespun coats, the street corners and to the Court House via d, engaged in low and excited talk. Other men who appeared by their dress, villagers could be seen through the open doors of law offices. The air was filled with the hum of the three engines from the air line, absorbed

conversation on the one topic of the affairs of the town, but suggested that the di-
rectors had the look of excitement and dispo-
sition always observable in the inhabitants of
a conquered town, and the people I met eyed
me suspiciously, as if they feared I might
have come to "empty some new vial" of Gov-
ernment upon them. I was, however, a plain
old man, in a long, rusty black overcoat
and shabby silk hat, who walked a few yards
ahead of me, was hissed by a group of men
gathered upon the steps of a little dirty store.
He stopped, turned and walked in, the throng
of men following him. I waited a few
directions of a few seconds, saw the gleam
of a pistol barrel and expected to hear a "shot"
but there was none, and the tall man came
back presently with an angry countenance
saying, "I'll fix you, you infernal scoundrel!"

to be the Republican member of Congress from this district, and learned afterward that he is much hated by the Ku Klux, and therefore my sympathies were for him. I was so much to do with bringing the heavy hand of government down upon them.

I went at once to the house of Major Merrill who commands the post—a large white house, with the ordinary two-story piazzas in front, and a small distance from the street in the grove of oaks and pines. A crowd of all looking fellows, of all ages, dressed in slouch hats and suits of coarse home spun of various colors and degrees of filthy red, blue, and green, were waiting for me. I was a long while about under the trees. Who were a party of captured bushwhackers? I left the office of a Provost Marshal during the war, and I now exactly how these men looked

described all formed bodies, and I looked cunning and had stupid, that one could say, my name would change on occasion in a way as if it were from lack of facility through this all favored group in the broad central hall of the house. It was shown by at least two persons, who were present, that I had been in the room. I told District Attorney Corbin and Mayor Merrill hearing the confessions of a member of the Ku Klux, whose words were repeated in the press, that I had been in the hall, the military dictator of York county, a German professor and the fame of an able crusade against the Ku Klux. He admitted here in the spring and went quietly as well studying the country and the people, and he said that he had seen the evidence, that he had seen the murders and other outrages that had been committed. He heard the

ered upon them he induced two or three hundred Klansmen to join him. He then learned the names of a great number of members, found out who the leaders were, and after months of this work, when the President's proclamation was issued he held the whole infamous order in York county as if in the hollow of his hand, and he wished it as easy to drop from his egg shell.

As soon as the operation of the writ of *habeas corpus* was suspended, he sent his cavalry in small detachments over the country and gathered up the Ku Klux by the dozen. The people were panicky and stricken with terror. The United States troops stayed eight months in Yorkville, and the Ku Klux had come to look upon him as the fogs that had upon the Ku Klux in the fable. This sudden

ones that seemed to know every crime committed by the midnight raiders, and to have penetrated the horrid masks and disguises of the chief criminals, astonished and terrified the negro leaders of the Klan rally away from the proclamation was issued, knowing that if we would be trouble, and among these was (I think) Grand Cyclops* of York county one J. W. Avery, a wealthy merchant in this city, who had been a member of the grand jury of the negroes who were killed last winter, and spring, but a number of the chiefs of the Klan remained and were bagged in the first hunt made by the soldiers. Most of those who then escaped took to their heels, but a large number of them were taken, and their names added to this new rebel army who had taken enough to have with, decamped at the same

The statements of these frightened penitents agree as to the oath taken, the purpose of the gathering, the use of the Bible, and the murders and whippings perpetrated. All say that the object was to overthrow the "Radical" party and put down the negroes and that most of the blacks begged and killed were not changed with any offence, besides being hanging to satisfy the white population. The following are stated in these confessions as

sickening atrocity. An officer who has just come from six years' service on the plains says they are not equalled in Scottish barbarity by the worst doings of the savages."

The Brunswick Telegraph to be one of a beautiful young maiden in that region who never enjoys perfect health until the pork kills her. When, then, she eats at the same day and is happy.

The Maine Central Institute, at Waterville, appears to be in a most flourishing condition. The term just closed has been the most successful term, which is the largest number of reports of any college in the State.

The Chicago Commercial Company—which is a Chicago firm—has stated in a letter that it has—have turned out five tons of ice this winter. The company is in operation, and will give another season.

The Oxford Democrat reports that there are more small pox cases in Andover. The epidemic is spreading rapidly, and it is feared that a hundred and two deaths will be the sum of the ravages of this disease there.

Night thieves have been quite busy in Lowell. They have been taking clothes from houses, pork and butter from cellars, and corn that farmers have sent West for to ship to the West.

The Journal says a young man, a descendant of a famous meeting in Lewiston, Maine, showed the force of a few objections to the

[illegible]

fast member of the Maine House of Representatives from Camden in 1851, and elected to Congress on a union ticket to the State Senate in 1851, where he made an elaborate speech in favor of arming the negroes.

He was the better known to the people of the country by the election to Congress in 1856, when he was the Democratic candidate for governor against Hon. Levi Lincoln. He was defeated by a majority of 5,000 votes.

During his absorbing and exciting campaign he had in Maine and during its progress took place on the Capitol during the minor debate discussion between the competing candidates for governor, drawing together the people of the State and giving the Governor's complete discomfiture as political opponent. He used to recover himself there

next day by the high official. With the Republic of China's withdrawal from the State of Israel, his influence had departed and afterward rushed into the newspaper business at Jerusalem to render his services to the Jewish community. He took up his residence in this Don caste locality, where also, the habit of impatience, as we then knew, was at the age of sixty, with a combination of the desire of conquest, the desire to enter the army, and the desire to come in from the door of the n a h a house to find mission and protection.

How a new scheme, to do without them it is present, was broached and canvassed by the Directors, all of whom regarded it very favorably. The plan is for the Penobscot Bay and Grand Island Ferry Company to raise \$200,000 during twenty years, to the amount of \$200,000 the sum upon which the Knox & Lincoln is to pay interest. It is calculated that there are as good and will sell as rapidly as town bonds, and a larger sum can be realized. In fact, it is estimated that the stock could be sold for enough to build the road from Rockland to Camden village, two others having been made by subscribers to undertake the job for \$200,000 and take from \$20,000 to \$30,000 in stock. There can be no question about the success of the plan, and the fact that the Knox & Lincoln road is heavily mortgaged the mortgages are the towns and cities on

bonds would be readily absorbed as investments by the savings banks on the line of the two roads from Bath to Camd in in cases where this plan is adopted. Camd's bonds would only be asked for when the country was in a state of the kind towards Lincolnshire, when the time would be so, when it is supposed that there would be no opposition. Act was also taken looking towards the level of a certain portion of the northern end of the road. A mortgage was taken to attend to the matter, and a reasonable hope is indulged that the action may be commenced about the same time at both ends of the "route."

BANKERS,
25 State Street, -- Boston.

DEALERS IN
American Foreign Stock, Bonds, and
BUY AND SELL
U. S. Govt. and all United States
AGENTS FOR SALE OF
Burlington Cedar Rapids and
First National Bank of
percent, to gold
NORTHERN PACIFIC R. BONDS, 3 1/2% G. R. B.
and U. S. GOVT. BONDS, 4%
ALSO FOR SALE
SOUTHERN and NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO. R. R. BONDS, 4% G. R. B.
GOVT. AND U. S. GOVT. BONDS, 4%
Wedded Exchange of San Francisco, Mo.

on Commission Stocks and Bonds in Boston and
New York. Inquiries by mail generally answered.
Special attention to packages received by express
sept20 3taw3m

American

[illegible]

1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10
 11
 12
 13
 14
 15
 16
 17
 18
 19
 20
 21
 22
 23
 24
 25
 26
 27
 28
 29
 30
 31
 32
 33
 34
 35
 36
 37
 38
 39
 40
 41
 42
 43
 44
 45
 46
 47
 48
 49
 50
 51
 52
 53
 54
 55
 56
 57
 58
 59
 60
 61
 62
 63
 64
 65
 66
 67
 68
 69
 70
 71
 72
 73
 74
 75
 76
 77
 78
 79
 80
 81
 82
 83
 84
 85
 86
 87
 88
 89
 90
 91
 92
 93
 94
 95
 96
 97
 98
 99
 100
 101
 102
 103
 104
 105
 106
 107
 108
 109
 110
 111
 112
 113
 114
 115
 116
 117
 118
 119
 120
 121
 122
 123
 124
 125
 126
 127
 128
 129
 130
 131
 132
 133
 134
 135
 136
 137
 138
 139
 140
 141
 142
 143
 144
 145
 146
 147
 148
 149
 150
 151
 152
 153
 154
 155
 156
 157
 158
 159
 160
 161
 162
 163
 164
 165
 166
 167
 168
 169
 170
 171
 172
 173
 174
 175
 176
 177
 178
 179
 180
 181
 182
 183
 184
 185
 186
 187
 188
 189
 190
 191
 192
 193
 194
 195
 196
 197
 198
 199
 200
 201
 202
 203
 204
 205
 206
 207
 208
 209
 210
 211
 212
 213
 214
 215
 216
 217
 218
 219
 220
 221
 222
 223
 224
 225
 226
 227
 228
 229
 230
 231
 232
 233
 234
 235
 236
 237
 238
 239
 240
 241
 242
 243
 244
 245
 246
 247
 248
 249
 250
 251
 252
 253
 254
 255
 256
 257
 258
 259
 260
 261
 262
 263
 264
 265
 266
 267
 268
 269
 270
 271
 272
 273
 274
 275
 276
 277
 278
 279
 280
 281
 282
 283
 284
 285
 286
 287
 288
 289
 290
 291
 292
 293
 294
 295
 296
 297
 298
 299
 300
 301
 302
 303
 304
 305
 306
 307
 308
 309
 310
 311
 312
 313
 314
 315
 316
 317
 318
 319
 320
 321
 322
 323
 324
 325
 326
 327
 328
 329
 330
 331
 332
 333
 334
 335
 336
 337
 338
 339
 340
 341
 342
 343
 344
 345
 346
 347
 348
 349
 350
 351
 352
 353
 354
 355
 356
 357
 358
 359
 360
 361
 362
 363
 364
 365
 366
 367
 368
 369
 370
 371
 372
 373
 374
 375
 376
 377
 378
 379
 380
 381
 382
 383
 384
 385
 386
 387
 388
 389
 390
 391
 392
 393
 394
 395
 396
 397
 398
 399
 400
 401
 402
 403
 404
 405
 406
 407
 408
 409
 410
 411
 412
 413
 414
 415
 416
 417
 418
 419
 420
 421
 422
 423
 424
 425
 426
 427
 428
 429
 430
 431
 432
 433
 434
 435
 436
 437
 438
 439
 440
 441
 442
 443
 444
 445
 446
 447
 448
 449
 450
 451
 452
 453
 454
 455
 456
 457
 458
 459
 460
 461
 462
 463
 464
 465
 466
 467
 468
 469
 470
 471
 472
 473
 474
 475
 476
 477
 478
 479
 480
 481
 482
 483
 484
 485
 486
 487
 488
 489
 490
 491
 492
 493
 494
 495
 496
 497
 498
 499
 500
 501
 502
 503
 504
 505
 506
 507
 508
 509
 510
 511
 512
 513
 514
 515
 516
 517
 518
 519
 520
 521
 522
 523
 524
 525

W. H. EATON'S PATENT

of Mine.

of Mine.

of Mine.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

C FLINT Register